E. B. MURRAY, tance of ascertaining and levying as THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1877

Governor Hampton took formal pos session of the State House on last Thurday, and had the archives of his tempo rary office transferred to their legitimate quarters. A detachment of convicts from the penitentiary were carried up to the Capitol and employed at cleaning out the corridors, where the State Constabulary and U. S. troops were stationed. Ere this, the Capitol is once more clean, and the administration chosen by the people occupies the Governor's rooms. The other Republican State officers still retain their positions, but it is merely a matter of time to put the whole Democratic State ticket into possession of the offices to which they were properly

As will be seen by Gov. Hampton's proclamation, the Legislature of South State tax for collection this summer Carolina will convene on the 24th inst. in Columbia. We do not anticipate any further trouble between the Senate and ted should be deducted. Our people are House, but expect to see a quorum in both Lodies at the opening of the extra session, and everything will work on smoothly. The members of the Legislature which is to meet this time have the gravest responsibilities resting upon them of which we can well conceive. They find the State prostrate beneath the weight of corruption, ignorance and misrule which has marked the course of Republicanism. Theirs it is to lift our Commonwealth out of the slough of po- we know the question of rendering the litical degradation, and once more bring back prosperity to our thief-ridden land. There are great difficulties to be overcome, but we believe the government of our choice has the integrity, the virtue, the wisdom, the patriotism and the ability slowly, but surely, to advance the material, industrial, educational and political interests of South Carolina.

THEY DECLINE.

Governor Hampton has requested the Republican ex-officials to turn over their offices, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court upon their respective cases. They, however, decline to vacate, and will follow the example of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain by waiting until they are made to leave. The Legislature meets soon and will elect a Chief Justice, after which the pretensions of these cheeky fellows will soon terminate. The victory of Democracy will soon be complete in

LOUISIANA ABOUT FREE.

The commission in Louisiana now propose to organize the Legislature upon the basis of the County Canvassers' returns, and allow the Legislature organized in that way to recognize either Nicholls or Packard. The State went Democratic by about 8,000 according to the returns from the Counties, and hence the Legislature will be Democratic. Nicholls and Packard are both reported as willing to this arrangement, and hence it is only a question of time as to the redemption of our sister State. This will, in all probability insure the election of two more Democrats to the Senate, and will complete the redemption of all the Southern States from the evils of Republicanism.

THE STORM.

The gale which all of our readers remember to have occurred on last Friday, was very extensive and destructive .-Coming in a Northeasterly direction two days before it reached Anderson, the wind and rain deluged the ports of Maryland and Virginia, proving especially disastrous at Norfolk and Portsmouth, where the shipping interests were very greatly damaged. But continuing to extend, it visited nearly if not every one of the Atlantic ports.

It would be impossible with our limited space to give any extended account of the ravages of this most remarkable gale, but must content ourselves by merely mentioning the effects of the storm in Charleston. Trains were prevented from leaving or entering the city on the South Carolina Railroad, and the streets were one continuous flood of water. Wind and hail added to the furr of the deluge, destroying fencing and damaging houses. The wind came with a velocity of fiftyfive miles an hour, doing immense damage to the wharves and shipping of the city. The South and East Battery were dashed over by the raging waters; the drives and walks washed out and left the drives and walks washed out and left submerged in water. The bathing house was demolished. Its piazza and kitchen were floated off, and the bridge connect-ing it with the battery was also washed away. Mr. McManmon and his family were taken from the house in boats with the greatest difficulty. The storm was one of the severest and most extensive gales ever known in this country.

THE LOWNDESVILLE MURDERERS.

To-morrow, Friday, the 20th inst., is the day fixed for the execution of the ten colored men convicted at Abbeville for the murder of Mr. Clayten Allen at Lowndesville last winter. The crime was a fearful one, and those who originated and caused the murder should pay the forfeit of their lives. It is thought, however, that Governor Hampton will commute the menters of a portion of the doomed men to imprisonment for the doomed men to imprisonment for the murder of Mr. Clayten Allen at the will advocate a government subsidy to the Texas-Pacific Railroad; he thinks that it is now the grandest project before the Country, and that it should receive aid from Congress; the South is especially interested in the construction of the road, and the whole country will be benefitted by it; it is not struction of the road, and the whole country will be benefitted by it; it is not struction of the road, and the whole country will be benefitted by it; it is not struction of the road, and the whole country will be benefitted by it; it is not struction of the road, and the whole country will be benefitted by it; it is not the country, and that it ten colored men convicted at Abbeville life or a long term of years. This act which the Governor has probably already performed will no doubt be approved by the people of our State, and will have numerous precedents to sustain it. Such a spectacle as ten men suspended from a gallows for the same act has never been witnessed in South Carolina, and would be of doubtful propriety at this time. In be of doubtful propriety at this time. In 1866 six colored men were condemned to hang at Pickens for the murder of a young man named Hunnicutt, but Gov. Orr commuted the sentence of all but one, who was accordingly executed.—
With a report of the evidence had upon the trial before him Government and believe at her considers the President was fully computed to the south. He considers that the south of the South. He considers that the south of the South. He considers that the south of the South Carolina troubles which has resulted in the pseification of South Carolina and the restoration of South Carolina troubles which has resulted in the pseification of South Carolina troubles which has resulted in the pseification of South Carolina and good will to the South. He considers that the solution of the South Carolina troubles which has resulted in the pseification of South Carolina and good government under Hampton, will lead to like results in Lovisiana by the recognition of the Nicholls government. He the trial before him, Governor Hampton has, we are satisfied, properly considered the relative guilt of the prisoners, and his action, whatever it may be, will be sustained by our people, because we are satisfied it will be the promptings of justice tempered with mercy. The complete the relative guilt of the prisoners, and his action, whatever it may be, will be the republic. He considers that President was fully committed to this policy, and believes that he will use all legitimate means in his power to carry it into action, and thus aid in reatoring peace to all sections of the republic. He considers that President was fully committed to this policy, and believes that his policy, and believes that he will use all legitimate means in his power to carry it into action, and thus when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I impact I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I make the republic by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I make the republic by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I make the republic by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undesputed. I make justice tempered with mercy. The commutation of punishment to imprisonment for life will not in future be as it has

THE TAX LEVY.

appears elsewhere, very properly sug

gests to our representatives the impor-

small a tax as will be adequate to defray

the expenses of the State government

until next fall, and we are confident

there will be a very general disposition

in the Legislature to pursue such a

course as will make the burden of taxa-

tion as light as possible upon our people.

In fact, we would prefer that no tax at

all should be levied, if it were possible

without a direct levy. It is, however,

impracticable, and the next best course

is to make the State and county tax as

light as will meet the absolute necessities

gents, &c., that it is practical to make.

The counties should be restricted to not

more than three mills, and the interest

on the State debt ought not to be touched

ought to be fixed at three mills, from

which the ten per centum already collec-

too much straightened in their finances

to meet an ordinary tax at this time.

We fear that many of the poorer people

of the State will be unable to respond

in the payment of their poll and a six

mills tax, even where they have paid

their tenth and can deduct it. The

policy of our State government will of

course be as lenient as possible until

next fall, at which time the collection of

the full tax for next year will begin; and

burden as light as possible will receive

the most careful consideration from the

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

As the session of the Legislature ap-

nor caes, our people become more in-

terested upon the question who is to be

our next Chief Justice? A number of

distinguished gentlemen of fine abilities

have been suggested from various por-

tions of the State, any one of whom

our nation. We would delight to honor

all or any of them, but at this time, with-

out disparity to any one of these gentle-

men, it seems to us, as we have hitherto

expressed ourselves, that Associate Jus-

tice Willard has claims upon our people

which address themselves to their patriot-

signal success in vindicating the majesty

and moral grandeur of law, with blind

justice rendering a decision for the right,

despite the clamor of party and the en-

treaty of friends, invests him with a

in the Judge. His services upon the

bench have been marked by ability, im-

partiality and justice. They deserve re-

cognition and promotion. Our people

have for years complained that our

election has never figured in politics, but

has been a judge above reproach, com-

manding the respect of the Bar of this

honest men from Northern States who

may settle in our midst, and it would

also teach the people of the State that

the judiciary of South Carolina is too ex-

alted to be affected by political questions.

Had Judge Willard been disposed to

imitate Judge Bradlev's example of

placing fidelity to party above adherence

to law, there is no doubt that he could,

by rendering a favorable decision to

Chamberlain, have kept Republicanism

in power in South Carolina for at least two years longer. His firm, independent and upright course mark him as the man above all others in South Carolina who

deserves the vacant position. His elec-tion would be a befitting recognition of his admirable course, and would at the

his admirable course, and would at the same time set a precedent which would stimulate the judiciary of South Carolina to pursue with fidelity and impartiality the strictest adherence to law, feeling that by so doing they would not only perform their duty, but also ensure their own retention or advancement in office. We trust Judge Willard will receive the solid vote of the Democrats in our Legislature.

Alexander H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

administration of Gov. Hampton.

before the levy for next fall, and the

The communication of "M.," which The Bogus Officials Requested to Step

STATE OF SOUTH CABOLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

A PRESSING INVITATION.

COLUMBIA, April 14, 1877.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, Columbia, S. C.

Sir.—I am directed by the Governor to ay to you that while he does not desire say to you that while he does not desire to prejudice any claim that you may be asserting in the courts, his opinion of the futility of your assertions to have been legally elected to the office of Attorney General has been indicated by his recognizing and commissioning Mr. Conner your opponent, when the necessities of the government required him to decide. It would disembarrass the operation of to carry on our county governments the Executive Department, of which he is now in the undisputed charge, for you to turn over the records and papers of the office of Attorney General to Mr. Conner, of the State government after making all the reductions in salaries, offices, contin-

subject, if you desire it, to the decision of the courts, hereafter to be made. He begs leave, however, to inform you, in the event of your declining to take this course, that he sees nothing in your present position entitling you to the use of the rooms and custody of the records of the office referred to, and that he can-

not consent to it.

His responsibility for the proper discharge of the administration will require him to prevent such an obstruction to the

conduct of the government.

An early reply will oblige, yours respectfully,

WADE H. MANNING, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1877. Wade H. Manning, Esq., Private Secreta ry. Sin-After conferring fully with each

other, we have concluded to reply jointly to the communitions addressed to us by you on the 14th instant, as a comparison of their contents indicates that the subject-matters of each are varied only to the extent of their personal applicability.
On the 7th day of November last we were legally elected to the several offices the functions of which we now respective-ly exercise. Of this fact we were duly apprised by the State Board of Canvass ers, who alone were competent by law to determine the result of the election.

Upon receipt of the notification to that effect, through the legal channel, we qualified by executing the necessary bonds and taking the oaths of office, and were thereupon commissioned by the then undisputed Executive of the State. Having thus complied with all the requisitions of the law on the subject, we entered upon the discharge of our duties and the enjoyment of our inches. and the enjoyment of our rights as officers

would grace the highest judicial position not only of South Carolina but even of of the State Subsequently, contests for the possession of our offices were made by those to whom we had respectively been opposed as candidates for election, and proceedings in quo warranto were begun in the Supreme Court of the State to test the Supreme Court of the State to tes validity of our titles to such offices. judicial determination of the matters in controversy has yet been reached, and until such determination is had, we can ism and gratitude. His noble efforts and conceive of no reason, of law or fact, which would justify us in complying with the wishes of the Governor, as indicated in your communication. We are in no sense claimants for the various offices which we fill. We are lawful possessors and are in court not to seek to have our titles granted, but to maintain them against those who, as plaintiffs, are asking that we should be ousted. In this phase of the case—and it is the only one which can be revealed. quality that cannot be too much admired which can be properly presented to the Governor—it would be a legal absurdity for us to voluntarily shift positions with our contestants, and would result, logijudges have been selected on account of judges have been selected on account of political association. This is a fitting opportunity for them to show to the world whether they are willing to depart from the practice of which they have complained. Judge Willard was elected in 1868 as a Republican, and since his

cluding us from access to our offices and their records. Whilst we shall make no resistance to such a process as that, should he determine to institute it, we trust that State. He is also a Northern man, and his elevation by our Legislature to the Chief Justiceship would at ence be a tion for the covert threat of force will practical refutation before the world of inspire him to pause before taking a step the charge that our people are hostile to he has sworn to obey.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser-

(Signed) ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,
Attorney General South Carolina.
JOHN R. TOLDERT,
State Superintendent of Education. JAMES KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1877.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:
SIR—I received, on Saturday evening,
the 14th instant, a letter subscribed by
Wade H. Manning, Private Secretary, in
which I am informed that the writer is
directed by you to say, in substance, that
you do not desire to presidge my claim
to my present office; that you have indicated heretofore your opinion of the futility of my assertion of my official rights;
and that it would disembarrase the operation of the Executive Department confided to my care if I were to retire at once.
I am further informed by the same communication that in the event of my refusing to take the course above requested, OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, munication that in the event of my re-fusing to take the course above requested, you see nothing in my present position entitling me to the use of the rooms and custody of the records of my office; and that you cannot consent to my remaining in my office; and, finally, that your re-sponsibility will require you "to prevent such an obstruction to the conduct of the

government."

I received the foregoing communication immediately after an interview held by me with you in the Executive Chambar, in which you voluntarily stated to me that you would leave the question of my official rights entirely to the courts, and that I could either occupy my office or seal it up to remain undisturbed until a decision of the court should be reached. vernment." a decision of the court should be reached

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The following interesting information with regard to Mr. Stephens's health and his views in regard to matters vitally affecting the South, is gathered from a conversation with Mr. Walsh who visited the Georgia statesman this a. m.

The Hon. Alexander Stephens is improving; his appetite is good, he is able to sit up nine hours daily; he will not return home until after the extra session of Congress, which he expects to be called by the President in June; he hopes to be able to take an active part in its deliberations; he will advocate a government. a decision of the court should be reached.
You can, therefore, judge of my surprise, not to speak of other feelings, produced by the letter of your private secretary. This feeling is increased when I call to mind the language used by you on so many occasions, and notably in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, as follows: "I repeat, therefore, that if the Federal troops are withdrawn from the State House, there shall be on my part, or that of my friends, no resort to violence to House, there shall be on my part, or that of my friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved."

In the face of these pledges, you now call upon me to relinquish my office, and you inform me of your purpose to prevent me from continuing to hold it. It is my duty to remind you that I was deimportance to the interests of the whole country. The South will be materially benefitted by it. Mr. Stephens thinks the bill can be so framed as to protect the bill can be so framed as to protect the government from loss.

Mr. Stephens speaks hopefully of the future of the country. Personally he thinks well of President Hayes. He likes his record. He believes that the President will carry out his policy of peace and good will to the South. He

vent me from continuing to hold it. It is my duty to remind you that I was deis my duty to remind you that I was de-clared elected to my present office by the Board of State Canvassers as the result of the canvass of the face of all the re-turns of the recent election, no returns being rejected or disallowed in whole or in part. I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time

entirely above party, and by so dolog he my office.

will inaugurate peace and prosperity in a country already too long distracted and depressed by political excitement and instituted by those who were candidates

and is awaiting the decision of the court. until a decision of the court.

C'nder these circumstances, to prevent me from continuing to hold my office until a decision of the Suprema Court is pronounced, is not, in my judgment, "to look to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide," but is rather "the use and exhibition of force in the settlement of disputed questions."

juestions."

It is almost needless for me to add that do not recognize your right as Governor in any manner to pass upon or decide my right to my present office, and I can-not comply with the request contained in the letter of your private secretary. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. CARDOZO, State Treasurer S. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1877. Wade H. Manning, Esq., Private Secreta

sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, and in reply would state with the request of the Governor, nor to act upon his suggestions, by turning over the records of the Secretary of State's office to my opponent, Mr. Sims, until the Supreme Court shall render its judgment in the cause now pending before it

should that judgment be adverse to my claim, I will cheerfully transfer the office to Mr. Sims, but until then must respectfully decline to do so. I am sir, very respectfully, &c., H. E. HAYNE,

The following is Governor Hampton's eply to Mr. Cardozo's letter: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. COLUMBIA, April 16, 1877.

F. L. Cardozo, Fisq.
Sir.—As you have misapprehended the purport of my communication of Satur-day and a portion of my conversation with you, it is due to you, as well as to myself, that my correct position should understood. I have entertained no obe understood. I have entertained no idea of passing judgment as to any claim you may have to the office of Treasurer. This question belongs to another tribunal where it must be settled. In using the word "office," I merely meant to designate the room now used by you, until the courts deside who is the rooms restriction. courts decide who is the proper custodian of this room, and the State property in it. I proposed that it should be locked and There will be no violation of any rights in pursuing this course. The present occupants of these rooms can lock them, a seal can be attached, and no one shall have access to them until it is de-

My communication conveyed a sugges-tion as to the course you should pursue, but as you decline to follow it, I must take such action as will protect me in guarding the property of the State. can be done by the plan indicated.

I am, respectfully yours,
WADE HAMPTON.

A PLEA FOR LIGHT TAXES.

now the undisputed Covernor of South Carolina, and as such has issued his procamution to convene the General Assem bly on the 24th of next month, brings the business of the State squarely before our citizens, and the members of the General Assembly will have much to engage their attention from now until the meeting of the same, which we have no doubt will be well considered by them. We will not now venture to sugrest more than one subject for consideration, and we only do that because we believe it of vital importance to our people, and one with which all must deal, to wit: the taxes. If our people suppose that our taxes

can be reduced to a nominal sum at once

they will be mistaken, and yet the condition of the people must be considered and their financial condition accommodated as much as possible. Then, how stands the matter? We think we hazard but little in saying that at no time since the war has our financial condition been worse than at present. We have not the money at this time, nor will our citizens be able to command it before fall to pay a full tax. In this extremity what shall we do? We think the Legislature should determine by joint committee, or otherwise, as soon as they meet, the least amount of taxes required to run the State government until fall, and have that amount and no more collected before the fall and winter months. That our people will respond to the last cent to pay their taxes to promote the interest of a decent and well regulated government —such as we now have—is not to be questioned, and that our government will aid and assist her citizens to her utmost is likewise not to be questioned; and this being the case, we regard it proper to bring this question at once to the attention. determine by joint committee, or otherbring this question at once to the attention of those who must first deal with it Let this matter be considered at once, and we are sure that each and every department of the State government will contribute all in its power to reduce the general expenses of the government, and relieve as far as possible the necessities of the people at this time.

Proclamation.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State to conv ne the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, I, Wade Hampton, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby summon the Sena-tors and members of the House of Rep-resentatives of said State to meet in general assembly, in the city of Columbia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at 12 o'clock In witness whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Columbia, this eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventyseven, and in the one hundred and first year of the independence of the United

States of America WADE HAMPTON, Governor. R. M. Sims, Secretary of State.

The Abbeville Medium says: "There is a division of scatiment in this county in reference to the justice or propriety of executing all the Lowndesville prisoners. It is now believed that the Governor will, upon application of prominent citizens, mmute the sentence of five or six o commute the sentence of nive or six of them to insprisonment for life or for a term of years." The Albeville Press is informed that C. C. Law, Ecq., who acted as foreman of the jury at the famous trial, is now in Columbia to see Gov. Hampton on behalf of some of the Lowndesville prisoners. He is able to express the unanimous desire of the urymen to have Executive clemency exercised towards five or six of the doomed men.

- One hundred guns were fired in Worcester, Mass., on the Common, and flags were flying in honor of Gov. Hampfor life will not in future be as it has been in the past, for the chance for speedy liberation has cone with the death of Republicanism.

depressed by pointed excitement and party bitterness. He thinks that Conspectly liberation has cone with the death of Republicanism.

depressed by pointed excitement and party bitterness. He thinks that Conspectly second President Hayes in his efforts to give the South corollary party bitterness. He thinks that Conspectly second President Hayes in his efforts to give the South corollary party bitterness. He thinks that Conspectly second President Hayes in his efforts to give the South good government.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY. OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZEPS

Letter from Gen. J. B. Kershaw. CAMDEN, S. C. April 13, 1877.

DEAR SIRS-Your favor of the 7th inst. is before me, requesting my views upon the political questions of the day, and particularly as to the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, the propriety of Demo crats seeking or accepting office unde him, and the result upon the destiny of the two national parties from this change in the policy of the Republican party.

the following extract from a letter written some ten days ago in response to similar inquiry from the gentlemen of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, which, as it has not appeared in any of the papers of this State, so far as I know and has been rather inaccurately described in the only mention it has received that met my eye, I beg leave to reproduce :

lic office by a citizen should only be determined by a consideration, first, of the of the individual. If, after due reference to these points, it is clear that the public anduly sacrificed, it is impossible to supproper to accept such office.

strength to a government which employs that strength to injure the people.

"To apply these principles practically and to answer for myself, I would not seek or accept office under Mr. Hayes so long as he maintains a ward of addison long as he maintains a guard of soldiers in the State House at Columbia, in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and of the rights of the people of South Carolina, unless with the distinct pledge that this unlawful exercise of military power should core within such times. should cease within such time as practically avoid the incompatibility of holding office under a President whom my duty as a citizen required that I should oppose and denounce as a tyrani-cal usurper of arbitrary and unconstitu-

limits of his constitutional powers with simple justice, even without any special kindness or favor to our people, I would

or not.

"My party allegiance is subordinate to
—nay, is founded upon my love to my
State and country. I shall always link
my political fortunes with that party
which in my judgment best promotes the
welfare of the country. My test of the

"first of public measures upon the coun-

laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohio, if he will carry out in good faith all the pledges he has made, and be a constitutional President, recognizing no party, race or section—so long will I support him. I have not fought this fight in Couth Carolina, now to let party affiliations keep me from anything that will promote the good of South Carolina."

Thus spoke the hero, the patriot and Thus spoke the hero, the patriot and

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mesers. Hoyl & Co., Anderson, S. C .:

it would not always succeed. Mr. Hayes' policy tends to obliterate the color line, and to give the control o politics in the South to our own people

Most of your questions are answered in "The acceptance and exercise of a pub

interests of the public, and next, of those good would be promoted, and the private interests of the individual would not be pose a case in which it would not be

"To hold that one should not accept office at the hands of a party to which he had been politically opposed, would be to admit that the public would be better served by a member of such party, and to approve a policy that has cursed and degraded the country, whose maxim is 'to the victor belong the spoils,' a maxim whose fundamental vice is, that it substitutes as a motive, the greed of gain for the love of country, and considers public office with reference to its

its duties to the public.

"It is considered that these principles exclude all those cares which involve in the acceptance of office, degrading or dis-honorable conditions, express or implied. If, for instance, office was tendered by If, for instance, office was tendered by Mr. Hayes, and accepted by one of us with an understanding that the holder should use the office to strengthen or support Mr. Hayes politically, while his policy was really hostile to our people and injurious to the public interests; or, if the acceptance of the office by an individual would, of itself, strengthen the administration whose policy was adverse administration whose policy was adverse to the interests of society, it should be refused, because it is not compatible with the public interests in any case, that a citizen should permit himself to give

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Hayes did withdraw these troops and administered his office as a Republican within the accept office under him

"Lastly, if the administration of Mr. Hayes was kindly and liberal towards us and tended to restore peace, order and good government to the South, with its attendant blersings of prosperity and hap-piness, I would give his administration a hearty support whether an office-holder

amply confirmed by subsequent events.
Mr. Hayes has justified the favorable anticipations then entertained, and, as consequence, South Carolina stands to consequence, South Carolina stands today, "ransomed, redeemed and disenthralied," with her noblest son at the
helm of State. He whose utterances are
as words of inspired wisdom, has declared
in his own man!v and patrlotic style of
eloquence, that cirs the blood and fires
the heart of every true Carolinian as the
bugle call of henor and duty, his purpose
to support Mr. Hayes in his present policy, in these memorable words:

"As long as he will follow out in good
faith the policy indicated in his innegre.

"As long as he will follow out in good faith the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will do equal justice to all sections of the country, and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in

Thus spoke the hero, the patriot and the statesman! Let every son of Carolina cry, Amen! Let these words, "the good of South Carolina," be the touchstone of our political faith. If acted out in no arrow, sectional or selfish spirit, but upon broad, liberal and generous principles, worthy of the dignity and honor of our grand old State, we shall soon place her in a position among her sister States worthy of her past renown.

I have but a brief space to speak of the probable effect of Mr. Hayes administration upon existing party organizations. Opinions upon that subject are necessarily speculative and hypothetical.

In 1860 the country fell under the rule of a sectional party. Secession, civil war, a ruined South, degraded governments, political and official corruption, a constitution torn, distorted and defaced—these are the baleful fulls of a sectional policy of which the country siekened almost unto death. The crisis seems to have passed, and Mr. Haves proposes to his

policy of which the country sickened almost unto death. The crisis seems to have passed, and Mr. Hayes proposes to himself at whatever cost to de-actionalize parties. In this effort he will do bitterly opposed by the mere party hacks of the Republican household, those designing men whose patriotism begins and ends in their own sumptuous palsees, monuments of successful venality and official prostitution. There is a spirit abroad in the land, however, aroused by the imminent peril of the past few months, that insures the triumph of Mr. Hayes over that fact the past few months, that insures the triumph of Mr. Hayes over that fact the principles we have heretofore professed and practiced will be the same. Time alone can develop the fruits of what is indicated, and until we have the evidence of its fulfillment, we should not neglect our organizations or a complete supported by nobody in Louisiana except

slough of their own infamy.

The desectionalization of party will also meet with opposition from Southern men, who see in an United South the best guaranty against a renewal of Hadical misrale. If parties continue to divide on sectional lines, the South will always be beaten as heretofore in the national

contest. Moreover, the color line will still rend the States, and the contest will always be between the intelligent and conservative classes on the one hand, and the worst and most corrupt Radicalism on the other, and a solid South could not be depended upon at all times. Society would be destroyed by the stated recur-rence of such a canvass for instance as that of last year in South Carolina, and

so that divide as we would the government in the Southern States would a ways be tolerable, and always be administered with a supposed reference to the good of the people. If this policy shall succeed, the next Presidential election will be carried by a combination of conservative Democrats and liberal Republicans, and the candidate is more likely to come from the former than the latter class. Not improbably he will be a None more likely than our own Hampton.

The next resort of the Radical politicians to divide the sections will be to

seck to deprive the South of her conservative influence in the councils of the country, by depriving the colored people of the suffrage, in order to diminish our representation in Congress and in President dential electors. When that final strug gle comes, let us be able to vindicate the great principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy, by showing in the South an unbroken array of well governed States, sustained by an enlightened, united and happy constituency of American freemen, in the full and equal enjoyment of their constitutional rights and libercies. Yours, respectfully, J. B. KERSHAW.

Letter from Hon. W. W. Harliee. MARION C. H., April 11, 1877.

Editors Intelligencer, Anderson S. C .: GENTLEMEN-Your esteemed favor of the 7th inst., asking my views as to the matters referred to has been duly re-

First. As to President Haves' Southern policy, &c. The principles announced by President Hayes in his inaugural, if practically carried out in his administration, in relation to the Southern States is simply one of non-intervention by the Federal government in the local affairs of the States, by military interference or

otherwise, is in my judgment the true constitutional doctrine, as it strikes me all that the most scrupulous State Rights man could demand, and for one will meet my hearty endorsement. It is certainly all we could have demanded of Mr. Greeley or Mr. Tilden if they had been elected, and as much as we in South Carolina have contended for, as it simply recognizes the equality of all the States of the Union and their right to settle all local questions according to their laws and constitutions.

Second. You ask my views as to the seeking or accepting office by our people. If we are a part of the government and equal in the Union, I can see ne reason why we should not participate in its administration. To refuse to do so would have the effect of putting all the Federal offices in the State in the hands of the Republican partisans or of strangers, when the public service could be quite in not more efficiently promoted by our own citizens. But I do not think any such positions should be sought or accepted with any pled to support any political party or any i their measures further than the pe. rmance of official duty than the pe, rmance of official duty would require. To accept office from any political party implies that while in office the laws as construed by the gov-ernment shall be faithfully obeyed and executed. When this duty cannot be conscientiously performed no honest man, I think, would consent to hold it any longer. "To the victor belong the spoils" longer. is a remark attributed to a Democrat many years since. It has been practiced until it has almost become a political axiom, and I think is as mischievers in practice as it is wrong in theory. It is neither more or less than a wholesale presentation of the state of the

wholesale prescription of a portion of the citizens from the participation of the administration of the government, unless they agree in politics with the dominant party, thus excluding merit, experience and qualification, and substituting there-for partisans often of no character, and who work and prostitute their positions to all kinds of political trickery, corruption, bribery and fraud to insure their retention in office. The melancholy evidences of this fact are too patent in the recent and former elections to require

proof or comment.

Third. What will probably be the result upon the destiny of the two national parties from this change of policy of the Rapphlican parties? Republican party?

Republican party?

It is now too early, in my judgment, to anticipate the result of this change of policy. Much will depend upon the good faith and manner in which the policy will be carried out. If the policy indicated should result in giving us a good cated should result in giving us a good government in the faithful execution of the laws, the reform in the civil service promised in the expulsion from office of corrupt and incompetent officials and the substitution of honest, capable and faithful officers, a just legislation in imposing the necessary taxes to support the government, and a sound financial policy, it is all that we of South Carolina have heretofore demanded, or which any have heretofore demanded, or which any have a just right to claim; and, practically, it matters little to us of the South by what matters little to us of the South by what party agency these benefits are secured. "Measures not men" should be our motto, if we hope to prosper. The strifes and sacrifices of the last fifteen years, entailed by misrule, have exhausted our resources and impoverished our people, and what we now require is the opportunity through wholesome laws to recuperate and to restore our lost prosperity, which we can do if let alone. To accomplish this we must by every just and patriotic means harmonize all of the necessary elements to the successful prosecution and development of our industrial pursuits. This ment of our industrial pursuits. This we cannot reasonably hope for under the continued disturbance and excitement engendered by and and attendant upon political and party strife.

The triumph of our last election in securing Cor. This are the legitimate products of that machinery. There is room for fuir doubt tement as to the constitutional power of the board to make up a Legislature and to act

The triumph of our last election in securing Gov. Hampton, our State ticket and a large portion of the Legislature, when fully effec x and realized, is the dawning of a brighter day for us all, and its effects are already being felt in the exhibition of confidence in our public securities, which will ere long extend to all our material resources, an confidence in securities whether the board's satisfy himself and be governed by his conclusions as to whether the board's lection was constitutional. all our material resources, as confidence will continue to ripen in the stable, faith-ful and just administration of our State government. To the Democratic party of the Union, with which we have battled in common, we owe much for the promised blessings which I believe are before us. But it is to the principle embodied in their creed and exemplified in their practice we are indebted and not the name.

co-operation with our allies North and the members of his government and two or three hundred guards he is fiseding I am, very truly, yours, &c., W. W. HARLLEE.

rated by President Hayes. And

National Republican Administration.

rule, local self-government, the subordi-

nation of the military to the civil au-

will be prepared to forget all animositie

turned a deaf ear to her call for help in

sense of justice on the part of the Presi-

Southern men and Democrats should

not seek office at home or abroad, neither from the State nor Federal gov-

services at the property of the State or nation, to be rendered when called for,

according to their powers. If a Repub-

To refuse such office would be to re-

augurate the rule of the stranger.

Where are the native Republicans fit to

Let us meet the new day with no preju

lices of the past, but extend to the government of the United States that heart

elt support which her chief magistrate nas entitled her to at our hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser-

Letter from Col. James H. Rion.

lessrs. Hout & Co. :

dicated in his inaugural.

ct in carrying out this policy.

Yours respectfully, JAMES H. RION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

If the returning board be a constitutional part of the machinery of elections, then Packard, his officers and his Legislature

exercises complete de facto authority

its soil, except within the walls of the old hotel used by Packard as a State House. The assertions of Packard that in certain heavy negro parishes he is re-

cognized have not been verified; reputa-ble gentlemen of both parties having come in from these parishes to assure the commission that the Nicholls administra-

action was constitutional.

WINNSBORO, S. C., April 13, 1877.

GENTLEMEN-I am in receipt of your

E. W. MOISE.

old Federal office in the State?

nment. But they should all hold

Mesere. Hoyi & Co. ?

propositions:

Letter from Hon. E. W. Moise. SUMPER, S. C., April 13, 1877.

or three hundred guards he is feeding and paying. No doubt the negro population believe in his right and want it enforced, but they will not raise a finger to aid him, but the white population is in active and determined hostility to his pretensions.
Third, that the Nicholls administrais maintaining order throughout the State and protecting the rights of both races, and that peace and prosperity would re-GENTLEMEN-Your favor of 7th April is before me. You submit the following

and that peace and prosperity would result from its continuance.

Fourth, that the Packard administration cannot be established by simple recognition on the part of the President, but only by the use of a large force of Federal troops to crush out the acting government, and the mainter-suce of a government. First. The meaning and probable

effect of the new Southern policy inaugu-Second. Should Southern Democrats seek or accept office at the hands of the government, and the mainter-zuce of a garrison in the State during the whole of Packard's term. Further, if this course were practicable, it would involve a continuance of the race conflicts, social and industrial disturbances, and business depression, which characterized Kallagette. I think that the action of Mr. Haye in the case of South Carolina means that the President, like a wise statesman, has felt the popular pulse, and finding that it pression, which characterized Kelloggs administration. throbbed responsively to the words-home

[NOTE.—It is thought the above is the substance of the communication to the President.]

President.;

A New Oricans despatch says it appears that the members of the commission are very much divided in opinion as to what course to pursue. The more conservative think they are not expected to examine into any matters are the aires. thority, and civil service reform--- ba has followed the indications thus given out, and that the effect of the treatment. will be the restoration of the body poliexamine into any matters save the situa-tion per se. Others regard the commis-sion in the light of a board of arbitration. Two of them deem it highly important that the work should be expedited and the commission return to Washington as tic to health and happiness.

There has been, for a long time, but little essential difference between the Democratic and Republican theories—the real variation has been manifested in the conduct of the parties. If Mr. Hayes will pursue such a line of action as shall soon as possible. Messra Harlan and Hawley think they should remain on the ground until the whole affair is adjusted. These gentles en still cling to the fusion substantially conform to the expressions of his inaugural address, then he will elevate the name of Republicanism in Legislature project, and express the opin-ion that no United States Scaator will be admitted which is not elected by a the South, and in time divide the respect-able portion of the people on issues which are not now apparent.
South Carolina, in her new departure full Legislature, consolidated upon th

It is remably ascertained that the Louof the past. She will, without asperity, remember, that the National Democracy isiana commissioners, in their long cipher despatch to the President yesterday, circumstantially narrate the result of their conferences with Nicholls and Packard, the recent campaign, and that her can-didate was told that the nomination of Hampton was regarded by the friends of conferences with Nicholls and Packard, the respective Supreme Judges and other parties in interest. They say they find the Nicholls party are not disposed to make concessions, but "" maintain their government, in the belief and hope that ultimately, as in the caze of Hampton in South Carolina, they will have full and unobstructed possession of the Louisiana State government. The Tackard party are ready to enter into arrangements for Mr. Tilden as giving the State to Hayes. She will not forget that her disenthral-ment now is the result of a returning dent of the United States, which has re-cognized her cause and adjudged it to be meritorious, notwithstanding the loud vituperation of her venel, bitter foes. are ready to enter into arrangements for a joint Legislature to determine the pending questions, but this being rejected by the Nicholls party, the Packard party ask the President to determine which is the

legal State government.

In addition to the above, it can be stated that the President declines to act upon the request, as, under the present circumstances, he would not be justified in making a decision. Owing to the dis-agreement of the Nicholls and Packard Democratic incumbent, the Democratic incumbent can equally well afford to serve a Republican administration. parties, and the unpromising prospects of an accommodation, the communissioners ask for further instructions. The telegram from the commissioners was laid before the Cabinet and read at length, and gave rise to a general expression of opinions. During the day, as the result of the Cabinet deliberations, further instructions will be sent to the commis-

AMERICA AHEAD SPOOL COTTON.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876. EXTRACT from the Official Report of

tter of the 7th inst., asking my opinion thether Democrats should seek or accept WILLIMANTIC office from the hands of President Hayes. New Six Cord Soft Finish Spool I have a very decided opinion on the subject, which I have no reserve in ex-

Who awarded the Willimantic Co. a Medal of Merit and Diploma of Honor:
"Superiority of Production; Economy of Production; Excellence of Material; Variety of Colors of Threads; Excellence of Machinery and Appliances; Originality and Completeness of System."

For sale wholesale and retail by J. P. pressing, as I myself have "no axe to While in Washington, I became satisfied, from personal intercourse with President Hayes, and with his friends and those who were well acquainted with his character, that he intended to carry out in good faith the Southern policy in-

Completeness of System."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. R. Read & Co., Shaw & Johnston, Jager Brothers, A. Illing, W. Unenhaud, Langley Snar Shirt Manufactory, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Charleston, S. C.

At wholesale, by Johnston, Grews & Co., Crane, Boylston & Co., Edwin Bates & Co.

April 19, 1877

40

3m The personnel of his Cabinet, some of whom I "interviewed," was a pronounced STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF ANDERSON. Another thing that gave me the same opinion, was the perfect indifference with which I perceived Hayes and his COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, E. Rice, Plaintiff, against J. H. Doughty President of the American Lightning Roc Company, Defendant.—Summons for Mon-ey Demand—(Complaint Served.)

To J. H. Doughty, President as above men tioned, Defendant in this action:

opinion, was the perfect indifference with which I perceived Hayes and his immediate friends regarded the antagonism of Blaine and his set.

We, here in South Carolina, have the first golden fruit of a policy that proposes to recognize the South as a co-equal part of the Union, and as entitled to the full protection of the Constitution, without distinction as to race, party or locality.

Now, if to make his Southern policy a success, Hayes desires to fill offices in the South with Southern men of standing and character, why should he not have the benefit of their services? And why should a mock modesty prevent those whose conditions are such as to render themselves available for holding office, frem letting the fact be known in a becoming manner. Without becoming "office seekers," the best of our men will not humiliste themselves by letting it be tioned, Defendant in this action:

OU are hereby summoned and required
to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served
upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H. S. C., within twenty days after
the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will ap-

in the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for Judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and costs. not humiliste themselves by letting it be known that they will accept office.

Dated April 16th, A. D. 1877.
FEATHERSTON & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, J. H. Doughty, President as aforesaid: TAKE NOTICE, that the summers in was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson Court House, County and State aforesaid.

FEATHERSTON & BROWN, April 19, 1877 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SCHOOL NOTICE

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

It is understood that the commissioners' session of yesterday, which lasted until 5 o'clock this morning, was considering a message to the President. General Augur, who was present, reduced the message to military cipher. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but it is believed it notifies the President that they had concluded their investigation under their present instructions, and suggesting that they were ready to receive any further instructions the President WE have secured the services of a first-class Teacher, a graduate of New-berry College, Mr. D. A. ZEAGLER, who is now teaching a mixed School at "Sandy Springs Academy." any further instructions the President might desire to give.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The New York Tribune's New Orleans

despatch says it may safely be stated that a majority, if not all, of the members of the commission have been led by their inquiries to the following conclusions:

First, that the Packard government has the best, if not the only, de jure title. If the returning heard be a constitutional

W. D. GARRISON, R. M. BURNS, W. W. RUESELL. April 12, 1877 Groceries and Provisions.

AM now selling for Cash—

Bezon Sidea and Shoulders,

The finest Segar Cured Hams,

The best Leaf Lard,

Mackerel, Salt,

Choice and prime N. O. Malasses,

Sugar, Coffee, Soda,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

English Mackerel, ware hest made,

Best Black and Green Tea in market

All to be sold low for cash by A. B. TOWERS.

March 29, 1877 Dry Goods.

HAVE on hand— ... Calicoss, Worsted Dress Goods HAVE on hand—
Calicoes, Worsted Dress Goods,
Black Silk,
Fura Black Mohair,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings
And Sheetings, from I to 10-4 wide,
Plaid Homespans,
Lawns, Cassimeres,
Fancy Goods,
And many things too tedious to mention,
for sale low for cash by
A. B. TOWERS.

March 29, 1877 Harnesz, Ac.

IF you want a good Bridle, of a good set of Harness at a low price call on A. B. TOWERS. March 29, 1877